SOCIETY CALENDAR

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Abilene Post No. 63—Meets at the court house the second and fourth Monday evenings of each month. All comrades are invited to meet with us. I. S. Hallam, P. C.; W. S. Anderson, Adjutant. je26-ly

Woman's Relief Corps, No. 63—Meets alternate Tuesday afternoons at 3 o'clock in the city hall. Mrs. C. C. Shaler, president; Mrs. Alice Seeds, secretary.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Damon Lodge No. 6—Meets every Wednesday evening, corner second and Broadway. Visiting brothers cordially invited. M. H. Malott, C. C.; A. E. Cooper, K. of R. & S.

A. O. U. W.

Abilene Lodge, No. 93—Meets every Thursday evening in Odd Fellows hall. W. J. Winfield, M. W.; Richard Waring, recorder.

I. O. O. F.

Western Home Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 60—Meets every Tuesday evening in Odd Fellows' hall. Officers: Noble Grand, D. H. Metzger. Secretary, J. T. Hornaday. Visiting brethren cordially welcome.

MASONIC.

Abilene Commandery No. 25, K. T.—Meets in Masonic hall on the first and third Thursdays of each month. W. B. Giles, E. C. John M. Gleissner, Recorder. 128

Cyrus Chapter, No. 25, R. A. M.—Meets in Masonic hall on the second and fourth Fridays of each month. I. S. Hallam, H. P. J. L. Worley Secretary.

FOR SALE.—Old Exchanges at 20c per 100. Inquire at this office.

IN WOMAN'S BEHALF.

A CONSERVATIVE VIEW.

Recent Brilliant Triumphs of Women in the Higher Branches of Learning Not So Surprising, After All.

Echoes of the rapturous applause, with which the success of lady students in recent university examinations was greeted in England, have reached us on this side of the Atlantic. All our readers know how brilliant that success was. Miss Fawcett, daughter of the celebrated professor of political economy, secured the highest place in the mathematical tripos at Cambridge, outstripping the senior wrangler by a considerable percentage of marks. This victory, notable under any circumstances, was rendered all the more notable by the fact that it was won in an exceptionally good year of mathematical scholars. Hard after Miss Fawcett in the race for glory came Miss Alford, of Girton, who stood in the first division of the first class in classics. She, too, belongs to a family honored in literary circles. Her father is an eminent London clergyman, and her uncle was the Dean Alford, who contributed some works of permanent value to English literature.

Both these young ladies showed exceptional powers of acquisition and assimilation, but they have scarcely done enough to justify the ecstatic eulogies which have been paid them. Some of their admirers go the length of declaring, that they have already done more for their sex than all the women who preceded them. Rhapsodies in a similar vein fill columns in newspapers and magazines. John Bull is usually sedate enough, but when any thing powerful enough to excite him happens, he shouts with whoops of delight which would put an Indian on the war-path to shame. That a lady should snatch the blue ribbon of Mathematical scholarship from the favored sex, seems to him almost a miracle. It opens up possibilities for women which makes him intoxicated with wonder. He sees dim visions of women delivering speeches in Parliament, lecturing in university class-rooms, and sitting on the bench clothed in judicial authority. Such revolutions are to be wrought by the phenomenal success of a phenomenally gifted girl!

The wise gentlemen, who wag their heads in editorial chairs and enlighten the world through editorial columns, gravely announce that Mrs. Poyser's observation as to the capacity of her sex has in these latter days received a new meaning and a veritable fulfilment. It will be remembered that the observation was to this effect—"God Almighty had made 'em to match the men." We thought such a truism would by this time have been shelved in the closet of commonplaces, but we find it trotted out in laudatory articles as a sentiment now invested with striking significance. Thrashing out thoroughly thrashed out straw is a less needless task than attempting, in our day, to explode the notion of inferiority of the female to the male intellect. An age which boasts of George Eliot, Elizabeth Barrett Browning and Harriet Beecher Stowe, can not be in ignorance of the range of woman's mental power.

Attention is also called to the zeal displayed by English girls in classical studies, as if that zeal were something unheard of before. It is not so strangely new. It is but a revival of what obtained in the good old days of Queen Bess. "History repeats itself," and certainly the Victorian period is in this respect the Elizabethan period. A knowledge of Latin and Greek was counted an essential part of a lady's education, during the reign of Elizabeth. Sir Anthony Cooke, who enjoyed the distinction of being tutor to Edward VI., had four learned daughters. Their accomplishments were shared, though in a smaller degree, by their companions of similar social standing. Katherine wrote Latin hexameters and with the ease of practiced knowledge. Mildred, who became the wife of Lord Burleigh, is described by Roger Ascham as, with the single exception of Lady Jane Grey, the best Greek scholar among the young women of England. A third daughter, Anne, was the cleverest of the four. She was equally at home in theology and classics. She carried on a long and interesting correspondence with Bishop Jewell in Greek, and translated one of his books written in Latin, so accurately that he was unable to suggest a single alteration. Such a woman was worthy of the honor of being Lord Bacon's mother. We advise the journalists, who write of devotion to classical studies as something new for English women, to learn a little about the studies of ladies in the Elizabethan period.

Mathematics is generally supposed to require more mental power than classics, and so to be beyond the range of woman's capacity. Here again history may be summoned to administer a needed rebuke. Within the last century, at least three women won renown through their mathematical ability. Maria Getania Agnesi was professor of mathematics at the famous University of Bologna. She was so beautiful that she had to draw a curtain between herself and her students, and so learned that her commentary on conic sections and her analysis of finite quantities and of infinitesmals became standard treatises on the subjects they discussed. Her lectures are said to have been remarkably lucid, although scholars bewildered by her personal charms often ran the risk of confusing angles with angles—an error into which students of our day are in no danger of falling. Many readers must be acquainted with the work done by Mary Somerville in geometry and algebra.

Her sex could not bar her out from a first place among the mathematicians of her time. The story of the achievements of Ellen Watson is less familiar. Amid the stress of home duties, not one of which was shirked by her, she pursued a strenuous course of private study, which qualified her for the highest mathematical class in University College, London. At college she was remarkably successful. She took the first prize for applied mathematics and physic, at the early age of twenty-one. A brilliant career was opening up before her when consumption claimed her for its prey. Other women could be adduced, as proofs of what is unnecessary to prove to all unprejudiced observers of the facts of life—that there is no lack of mental power in woman, to unfit her for grappling with mathematical problems.

The recent successes of women, in fields of study hitherto monopolized by men, will undoubtedly give an impulse to female education, and lead to far-reaching consequences. One sex is not inferior to the other. There should be a fair field and no favor in the race of life. If women are able to win prizes jealously guarded in the past for men, they should be not only allowed to win them, but to enjoy them. Miss Fawcett tops the list in the examination, but one who stood second to her reaps the advantages of the senior wranglership. Why should this be?—Rev. D. Sutherland, in Interior.

A SOUTHERN VIEW.

The Growing Sentiment in Favor of Co-Education.

Rev. Dr. J. W. Lee, of Park street, West End Methodist Church, Atlanta, Ga., writes to the Journal of that city concerning co-education and the school-mistress abroad at the National Education Association. He says:

"The women are seen in the hotel lobbies, talking and making their way from place to place, just the same as men. It does not look at all out of place; there are so many of them that one would be led to suppose it was their day.

"In the educational circles women have already come to be regarded as entitled to all the place and learning and freedom that men have enjoyed. One session of this convention considered co-education, and all the teachers are practically unanimous in favor of it. Prof. John Hancock, Superintendent of Instruction in Ohio, remarked that in twenty-five years boys would be knocking for admittance to the halls of Wellesley and Vassar, and all other female colleges, and that in all colleges in this country young men and women would pursue the same course of study in the same classes. Oberlin College was cited as an instance where both sexes had been educated together with the most flattering results. One thing is sure, this convention of 2,000 teachers seems to be about unanimous on this question. That means that in the future co-education will be practiced in all our colleges, for these teachers will have the rising generation in their hands, and will bring them to their way of thinking. Women here rise and express their views in the convention without the slightest embarrassment, and it seems to me that they generally state what they want to say in better and more direct style than the men. When a woman rises to speak, no one expects to be bored, and no one expects to hear expressed a mere platitude. They do have a direct way of getting at things, and putting things, that is striking and entertaining. I am about ready to conclude, from what I see and hear in this convention, that it will not be a bad thing for the interest and directness of public assemblies when women come to take part in them. The lords of creation, many of them, are excessively dull and stupid, and the dull and stupid women, if there be such, seem to know how to hold their tongues."

WOMEN IN BUSINESS.

Mrs. Khasma, a Jewess of Bagdad, manages a factory which employes five hundred Jewish women and girls. They make calico embroideries on covers, curtains, etc.

Women barbers are quite common in Sweden, both in Stockholm and in the country. In Denmark a lady barber has recently commenced business in the small town of Svendborg.

The retail book business in Nantucket, Mass., is largely controlled by women. Among the dealers are Ellen H. Coffin, Harriet M. Macy, Mary F. Coleman, Mary A. Jones and Phœbe W. Clisby. Inasmuch as women write the books, buy the books, and read the books it is only fair that they should sell them.

A young woman who has a dress-making establishment in East Thirty-first street, New York City, makes her rent by storing furs, wraps and winter dresses for her customers during the warm weather. The garment is cleaned, renovated and packed away, and when called for is freshened with new linings, ribbons, buttons or frills, and a sufficient sum charged to cover the bill, including insurance.

Mrs. Charlotte Fowler Wells is the president of the Fowler & Wells Publishing Co., and the only surviving member of an organization founded by her brothers, the well know phrenologists, more than half a century ago. Mrs. Wells, who is now seventy years of age, successfully conducted the business through a period of great financial depression, during the war, and, until lately, has read the manuscripts and proofs of all the books and periodicals bearing the imprint of her house.

Mrs. Sophie Braeunlich, who began her business life as type-writer in the office of Mr. Rothwell, editor of the Engineering and Mining Journal, becoming in time exchange editor and sub-assistant secretary and treasury, has lately been constituted sole business manager of that thriving publication, because of the remarkable capacity for affairs displayed by her. Mrs. Braeunlich superintended the preparation of the Government statistics on gold and silver for the new census returns.

Mrs. M. V. Taylor, of Washington, Pa., is one of the best known and ablest oil speculators of Western Pennsylvania. Left a widow with a child to support, she began her business life as bookkeeper for an oil firm, saw that money could be made in well-casings, seized her opportunity when the supply was small and the demand large, and found herself a rich woman. In oil speculation and in real estate speculation she has shown great "nerve" and judgment, and has proved her versatility by the invention of an iron tubing, which will probably supersede that now in use.

Greased It Once.

I had been looking over the battle-fields around Marietta, Ga., and was five miles from the town when a cracker came along with an ox and a cart and offered me a lift. After riding some distance, I realized that both wheels were sadly in need of grease, and I asked him why he didn't lubricate.

"What fur?" he asked.

"To make the cart draw more easily."

"Sho! This yere ox doan' mind. He 'un doan' know."

"But it would stop the squeaking."

"Yes, I reckon, but the squeakin' doan' hurt."

"It would save your wheels," I finally said.

"Sho! This old cawt ain't wuth savin'."

"Didn't you ever grease it?" I persisted.

"Once. A Yankee rode to town with me and bought me a box of stuff."

"How did it work?"

"Mighty slick, but we dun spread it on hoe cake, and ate it all up in a week."—N. Y. Sun.

WAR REMINISCENCES.

THE GRAY AND BLUE.

A quarter of a mile southeast from the crest of Missionary Ridge, a little apart from the scene of the fiercest conflict, under a clump of laurels, at the close of that memorable battle were found two soldiers dead, one in gray and one in blue. They were fine specimens of young manhood, lying there with smiles on their faces "as calm as to a night's repose," with their hands clasped as in a last fraternal greeting. There they were buried, side by side, and the pink arbutus blossoms cover their lonely graves in the early days of Southern springtime, when the mock-birds sing and bending laurels whisper to each other of that first and last interview on the blood-stained sod.

I found them sleeping side by side
There on the mountain hoary,
One wore the blue—how brave he died!—
And one the gray; his story
Shone on his boyish lips of pride
The holy angel's kissing
The pain of death had defied—
The roll hath named *him* "missing."
He clasped the foeman's hand in his
Apart from all the others,
Beneath the laurels mock-birds sang:
"Rest well, oh, fallen brother!
The sabre's clash, the battle's hail,
Shall wake no more your slumber,
Nor dream of home, nor songs of love,
Blend with the battle thunder."
It seemed as if the Gray's canteen,
To bless his brother given,
Had left his own parched lips unlaved
Except by dew of Heaven!
The Blue's torn shirt had stanched the wound—
The ghastly and the gory—
Of brother Gray; the rocks around
Gave echo to their story.
While tender skies looked down upon
With peans of rejoicing.
"God's love and brotherhood hath won,"
The very winds were voicing
While all the stars together sang
For Union yet unbroken,
"One brotherhood!" the welkin rang,
"One banner for its token!"

E. S. L. Thompson, in Leslie's Newspaper.

HIS WIFE'S LETTER.

Why a Brave Soldier Deserted From the Confederate Army.

A New York letter in the Baltimore American says: There was buried at Greenwood to-day a man with a curious history. He had been a Confederate soldier, as brave as any of his comrades, but he deserted his army during the war and was tried by court-martial for doing so. Edward Cooper was his name. For the last year he has been living at No. 355 Fourth avenue.

One bleak December morning in 1863 he was before a court-martial of the Army of Northern Virginia. The prisoner was told to introduce his witnesses. He replied, "I have no witnesses." Astonished at the calmness with which he seemed to be submitting to his inevitable fate, General Battle said to him: "Have you no defense? Is it possible that you abandoned your comrades and deserted your colors in the presence of the enemy without reason?"

"There was a reason," replied Cooper, "but it will not avail me before a military tribunal."

"Perhaps you are mistaken," said the General; "you are charged with the highest crime known to military law, and it is your duty to make known the causes which influenced your actions."

Approaching the president of the court, Cooper presented a letter, saying as he did so, "There, General, is what did it!"

The letter was offered as the prisoner's defense. It was in these words:

> Dear Edward: Since your connection with the Confederate army I have been prouder of you than ever before. I would not have you do any thing wrong for the world, but before God, Edward, unless you come home we must die! Last night I was aroused by little Eddie crying. I called to him and said: "What is the matter, Eddie?" He replied: "O, mamma, I am so hungry." And Lucy, your darling Lucy! she never complains, but she grows thinner every day. Before God, Edward, unless you come home we must die! YOUR MARY.

Turning to the prisoner, General Battle asked: "What did you do when you received that letter?"

"Cooper replied: "I made application for a furlough—it was rejected. Again I made application, and it was rejected. That night as I wandered about our camp thinking of my home, the wild eyes of Lucy looking up to me, and the burning words of Mary sinking in my brain, I was no longer the Confederate soldier but I was the father of Lucy and the husband of Mary.

"If every gun in the battery had been fired upon me, I would have passed those lines. When I reached home, Mary flung her arms about my neck and sobbed: "O, my Edward! I am so glad you got your furlough.' She must have felt me shudder, for she turned as pale as death, and catching her breath at every word, she said: 'Have you come without your furlough? Go back, Edward, go back! Let me and the children go down to the grave, but, for Heaven's sake, save the honor of our names!"

There was not an officer on that court-martial who did not feel the force of the prisoner's words, but each in turn pronounced the verdict—guilty. The proceedings of the court were reviewed by General Lee, and upon the record was written:

> HEADQUARTERS A. N. V.
> "The finding of the court approved. The prisoner is pardoned, and will report to his company. R. E. LEE, General.

DR. MARY WALKER.

The War Record of This Most Eccentric American Woman.

As regards Senator Evarts' bill for the relief of Dr. Mary Walker the records of the War Department do not go far toward substantiating her claim for $10,000. They state that she was professionally examined and nominally commissioned as an assistant surgeon. The language of the report made by the examining surgeon states that Dr. Walker's knowledge of materia medica is not superior to that possessed by any ordinary housewife and that he deemed her only competent to act as a female nurse. Notwithstanding this report she was assigned to duty as nominal assistant surgeon, with the Fifty-second Ohio Infantry, then in the front, so that she might have a chance to go through the lines and get information of the enemy. Her intrepidity is well-known to the army of the Cumberland. Her self-assigned duty as a scout compelled her to masquerade for the first time in men's attire. In that dress she was captured, but the discovery of her sex saved her from being hanged as a spy. She was sent to Richmond, and while imprisoned she endured all the hardships of the other prisoners. Her knowledge of medicine proved of great benefit to the Union men. After a while liberties were given her that were unusual. The authorities permitted her to walk up and down the prison enclosure on the outside. She never walked alone, however, but was always escorted by a huge bloodhound, who was as faithful to the Confederate side as she was loyal to the Northern side. He would lag along behind until the limits of the walk were reached, when he would step to the front and cause her to turn around again. He could not speak, but his attitude was very significant. This is a fact well-known by all of those unhappy prisoners who were confined in Libby at that time. She was sent North on August 10, 1864, and soon afterward was placed in charge of the female prison at Louisville. Subsequently she was sent to Clarksburg, Tenn., to take charge of the Refuge Home. Her commission expired on May 25, 1865. For her services she was paid altogether $1,202.52. She now draws a pension of $20 a month. She is almost blind, and is obliged to use the most powerful glasses to see. Added to that infirmity she has lately broken her leg, and is suffering much pain.—Chicago Journal.

THE GRAND ARMY.

No Growing Ranks from Which Recruits Can Be Drawn.

The Grand Army of the Republic is a unique organization. In the words of a past commander-in-chief: "No child can be born into it; no proclamation of President, edict of King, or ukase of Czar can command admission; no university or institution of learning can issue a diploma authorizing its holder to entrance; no act of Congress or Parliament secures recognition; the wealth of a Vanderbilt can not purchase the position; its doors swing open only upon presentation of the bit of paper, torn, worn, begrimed it may be, which certifies to an honorable discharge from the armies or navies of the nation during the war against rebellion." And unlike any other association, no "new blood" can come in; there are no growing ranks from which recruits can be drawn into the Grand Army of the Republic. With the consummation of peace through victory, its rolls were closed forever. Its lines are steadily and swiftly growing thinner, and the ceaseless tramp of its columns is with ever-lessening tread; the gaps in the picket line grow wider; day by day details are made from the reserve, summoned into the shadowy regions to return to touch elbows no more; until by and by, only a solitary sentinel shall stand guard, waiting till the bugle call from beyond shall muster out the last comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic.—George S. Merrill, in New England Magazine.

"OLD EXCEPTION."

A Name Given to a Southern Manufacturer by General Sherman.

In Atlanta, Ga., says a Cincinnati Commercial Gazette reporter, who has just come back from a trip through the South, there is an old business man, with snow-white beard and hair, whom every body calls "Old Exception." When Sherman's army invested Atlanta Sherman issued an order that all non-combative Confederates should leave the city within twenty-four hours. This man, who was a founder, called at Sherman's headquarters. "I want," he said, "to remain in Atlanta. I am a business man, and had no hand in the hostilities." "Didn't you cast guns for the rebels in your foundry?" General Sherman inquired. "Yes," was the reply, "I did, but I had to do it. I have large interests here, General, and I wish you would make me an exception; I'd like to stay and look after my property." "Yes," said Sherman, grimly, "I'll make an exception in your case." The Atlanta man's face brightened, and he started to tell a story. "Orderly," General Sherman called, "I've concluded to make an exception in this man's case. The orders are that all citizens shall leave Atlanta within twenty-four hours. This man must leave here in an hour. If he doesn't, shoot him." Ever since the war this old man has been called "Old Exception," and the reporter said that it was a perilous thing to ask him what he thought of General Sherman.

RANDOM SHOTS.

Milwaukee is to have a soldiers' monument.

A warning against undue physical exertion by those not accustomed to it is contained in a remark of the Chief Surgeon of the National Soldiers' Home at Dayton, O. This physician said that of the 5,000 soldiers in the Dayton home "fully 80 per cent. are suffering from heart disease in some form or another, due to the forced physical exertion of their campaigns."

Philo Penfield, of Shelby, N. Y., when he went to the war a beardless boy sent his best girl a picture of himself, but it was lost. He recently saw his name in a list of letters accumulated in the dead letter office during the war. He sent for the parcel, and to the now old man the young picture brings a flood of memories of other days.

General Grant's cabin, brought from the banks of the James river and placed in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, for preservation as a war relic, is fast going to decay. In this cabin Grant issued orders for Sherman's great march to the sea. In it the Confederate Commissioners treated for peace, and, after Sherman reached the sea, under its humble roof Lincoln, Grant, Sheridan, Meade and Admiral Porter met in conference.

A very remarkable occurrence took place May 14, 1863, at Port Gibson, Miss., during General Grant's raid, in getting to the rear of Vicksburg. A severe battle was fought at or near Port Gibson, in which the Twenty-Second Kentucky fought a Georgia regiment, and during the engagement some 200 or 300 of the Georgians were captured; and when they were brought to the rear they had on the canteens and knapsacks of the Twenty-Second Kentucky, which they had captured from about an equal number of prisoners of the Twenty-Second Kentucky, at Tazewell, Tenn., August 6, 1862, some 400 or 500 miles distant.—National Tribune.

—"You are looking pretty hard this morning," said the lettuce to the egg. "Yes," answered the egg. "I an just getting over a boil."—Terre Haute Express.

—Speaking of maternal instinct a marine exchange has an article on "Devoted Mother Whales." So does the devoted father, only he lays it on harder.—Philadelphia Press.

—Little Boy (to Italian of whom his father has just made a purchase)—"Are you Italian?" Italian—"Si, signor." Boy—"Papa, what is that in American?" Papa—"Yis, begorra."—Boston Transcript.

—He—"I'm sure Cupid had nothing to do with arranging our alphabet." She—"What gives you that impression?" He—"If he had been doing it he would have placed U and I much nearer each other."—Chicago Post.

—She's a chestnut, so is Joe;
How you stand it, I don't know,
I wish they were married,
How happy I would be
If they were with McGinty
At the bottom of the sea.
—Atlanta Constitution.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 5

House Joint Resolution No. 5, Proposing an amendment to sections three and twenty-five of article two of the constitution.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two thirds of the members elected to each house thereof concurring therein:

Section 1. The following proposition to amend the constitution of the state of Kansas is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the state for their approval or rejection, namely: That section three, article two, be amended so that the same shall read as follows: Section 3 The members of the legislature shall receive as compensation for their services the sum of three dollars for each day's actual service at any regular or special session, and fifteen cents for each mile traveled by the usual route in going to and returning from the place of meeting; but no compensation shall be allowed or paid to any member for more than ninety days at any regular session, nor more than thirty days at any special session. And that section twenty five of article two be amended so as to read as follows: Section 25. All sessions of the legislature shall be held at the state capital, and all regular sessions shall be held once in two years, commencing on the first Tuesday of December of each alternate year, commencing on the first Tuesday of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

Sec. 2. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of this state at the general election of representatives to the legislature in the year A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety, for their approval or rejection. Those voting in favor of this proposition shall have written or printed on their ballots, "For the amendment to sections three and twenty-five of article two of the constitution;" those voting against the said proposition shall have written or printed on their ballots, "Against the amendment to sections three and twenty five of article two of the constitution." Said ballots shall be received and said votes shall be taken, counted, canvassed, and returns thereof be made, in the same manner and in all respects as is provided by law in case of the election of representatives to the legislature.

Sec. 3. This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

Approved March 1, 1889.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book May 25th, 1889.

WILLIAM HIGGINS, Secretary of State.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 8.

House Joint Resolution No. 8, For the submission of a proposition to amend the constitution of the State of Kansas.

Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Kansas, two-thirds of the members elected to each house thereof concurring therein;

Section 1. The following proposition to amend the constitution of this state is hereby submitted to the qualified electors of the state for their approval or rejection, namely: The constitution of the state of Kansas is hereby amended by striking out the whole of sections 2 and 13 of article three of the constitution, and inserting in lieu of said sections the following, which shall constitute section 2 of article 3 of the constitution: Section 2. The supreme court shall consist of seven justices, who shall be chosen by the electors of the state, four of whom shall constitute a quorum, and the concurrence of four shall be necessary to every decision of the court. Any elector of the state shall be eligible to be elected or appointed justice of the supreme court. The justice holding the oldest commission by virtue of an election shall be the chief justice, and in case two or more justices shall hold commissions by virtue of an election of the same date, older than the commissions of the other justices, they shall determine by lot who shall be chief justice. The term of each justice of the supreme court shall be six years, commencing on the second Monday in January next after his election. On the adoption of this amendment the four additional justices provided for by this amendment shall be appointed by the governor, and shall hold their offices until the next general election in 1891, when their successors shall be elected, one to serve until the second Monday of January, 1894; another to serve until the second Monday of January, 1896; and the other two to serve until the second Monday of January, 1898. The members of the supreme court elected at or prior to the time of the adoption of this amendment shall be justices of the supreme court under this amendment for the period of time for which they were elected. After the general election in 1891 one justice of the supreme court shall be elected at the general election in each year except the year 1897, and every six years thereafter, when two justices shall be elected. The justices of the supreme court and the judges of the district court shall at stated times receive for their services such compensation as may be provided by law: Provided, Such compensation shall not be less than fifteen hundred dollars to each justice or judge each year; and such justices or judges shall receive no fees or perquisites, nor hold any other office of profit or trust, except a judicial office, under the authority of the state or the United States, during the term of office for which said justices or judges shall be elected, nor practice law in any of the courts in the state during their continuance in office.

Sec. 2. This proposition shall be submitted to the electors of this state at the general election for the election of representatives to the legislature in the year A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety, for their approval or rejection. Those voting in favor of this proposition to amend the constitution shall have written or printed on their ballots, "For the judicial amendment to the constitution." Those voting against this proposition to amend the constitution shall have written or printed on their ballots, "Against the judicial amendment to the constitution." Said ballots shall be received and said votes shall be taken, counted, canvassed and returns thereof made, in the same manner and in all respects as is provided by law in cases of the election of representatives in the legislature.

Sec. 3. This resolution shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.

Approved February 27, 1889.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original enrolled resolution now on file in my office, and that the same took effect by publication in the statute book May 25th, 1889.

WILLIAM HIGGINS, Secretary of State.

[First publication Sept. 4th, 1890.]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale issued by the clerk of the District Court of Dickinson County, State of Kansas, in a cause therein, wherein L. B. West is plaintiff and Andrew Stillie, Agnes Stillie, C. A. Hodge and H. J. Hodge, co-partners as Hodge and G. W. Carpenter are defendants, I will,

On Monday, October 6, A. D. 1890,

at the front door of the court house in the city of Abilene, county of Dickinson, State of Kansas, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real estate to wit:

The east half (½) of the southwest quarter (¼) of section ten (10) in township eleven (11) south in range two (2) east of the 6th principal meridian in Dickinson county, State of Kansas.

The said real estate will be sold pursuant to the judgment of the Court in said cause recited in said order of sale.

Witness my hand this 2nd day of Sept. A. D. 1890. D. W. NAILL,
2-5 Sheriff of Dickinson County, Kansas.

[First publication Sept. 4th, 1890.]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale issued by the Clerk of the District Court of Dickinson county, state of Kansas, in a cause pending therein, wherein Ebenezer Shreve is plaintiff and James Elias Bowers, Elizabeth P. Shreve, Hays Shreve, Joseph Shreve and Anna Stanford are defendants I will

On Monday October 6, A. D., 1890,

at the front door of the court house, in the city of Abilene, county of Dickinson, state of Kansas, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following-described real estate, to-wit:

The south half (½) of the northeast quarter (¼) of section number twenty-four (24) in township fifteen (15) south of range one (1) east of the 6th principal meridian in Dickinson county, State of Kansas.

The said real estate will be sold pursuant to the judgment of the court in said cause, recited in said order of sale.

Witness my hand this 2nd day of Sept, A. D. 1890. D. W. NAILL,
2-5 Sheriff of Dickinson County, Kas.

[First publication Sept. 18, 1890.]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Under and by virtue of an order of sale issued by the clerk of the District Court of Dickinson County, State of Kansas, in a cause pending therein, wherein The Chicago Lumber Company is plaintiff, and Henry Harger, Mattie Harger and Libbe G. Donks are defendants, I will

On Monday, October 20th, A. D 1890,

at the front door of the court house, in the city of Abilene, County of Dickinson, State of Kansas, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day sell to the highest bidder for cash, the following described real estate to-wit:

Lot number five (5) in block number thirteen (13) of Sumney & Hodge's addition to Abilene, in Dickinson county, State of Kansas.

The said real estate will be sold pursuant to the judgment of the Court in said cause recited in said order of sale.

Witness my hand this 18th day of September A. D. 1890. D. W. NAILL,
4-5 Sheriff of Dickinson County, Kansas.

[First Publication Aug. 28, 1890.]

NOTICE.

In the matter of the application for vacating certain lots and blocks, streets and alleys of Boston Heights addition to the city of Abilene, Dickinson county, Kansas.

Notice is hereby given that in the next regular session of the board of county commissioners of Dickinson county, Kansas, the undersigned will present to said commissioners a petition praying for the vacating of the following described lots and blocks, streets and alleys of Boston Heights addition to Abilene, Kansas, viz: Blocks four (4), five (5), six (6) seven (7), eight (8), nine, (9), ten (10), fifteen (15), sixteen (16), seventeen (17), eighteen (18), nineteen (19), twenty (20), twenty seven (27), twenty-eight (28), twenty-nine (29), thirty (30), thirty-one (31), thirty two (32), thirty-three (33), thirty-four (34), thirty-nine (39), forty (40), forty-one (41), forty two (42); each of said blocks being subdivided into twenty (20) lots numbered from one (1) to twenty (20) inclusive; also blocks twenty one (21) and twenty-two (22) not subdivided; also streets named as follows: Glover, Jackson, Madison, Jefferson (west ½), eighth street, ninth street, tenth street, eleventh street, twelfth street, thirteenth street, fourteenth street, fifteenth street; also certain alleys not named or numbered in the blocks aforesaid.

J. M. STOUTT, and
1-4 PLIN VINTON.
By James Culbertson, their attorney.

[First Publication Aug. 28, 1890.]

NOTICE.

In the matter of the application for vacating certain lots and blocks, streets and alleys of the town of Sutphen's Mills.

Notice is hereby given that at the next regular session of the Board of County Commissioners of Dickinson County, Kansas, the undersigned will present to said commissioners a petition praying for the vacating of the following described lots and blocks, streets and alleys, of the town of Sutphen's Mills, Dickinson County, Kansas, viz: Lots one (1) and two (2) lying south of north line of southwest one-fourth (¼) of southwest (¼) of 26, 11, 3, east of sixth principal meridian, and east of Sutphen's Mill; also lots one (1), three (3), five (5), seven (7), nine (9), fifteen (15), seventeen (17), of block three (3); also lots one (1), three (3), five (5), seven (7), nine (9), ten (10), twelve (12), fourteen (14), sixteen (16), eighteen (18), twenty (20), twenty two (22), twenty-four (24), twenty-six (26), twenty-eight, (28), thirty (30) of block four (4); also Grant street and the alleys of block four (4.)

JAMES CULBERTSON,
Executor of Estate of W. H. Sutphen, Deceased. 1-4

[First publication Sept. 18, 1890.]

Publication Notice.

Benjamin L. Roodcap, Florence V. Roodcap will take notice that J. L. Huston as plaintiff did, on the 29th day of July 1890 file his petition in the District Court, in and for Dickinson County, state of Kansas, against Benjamin L. Roodcap and others as defendants setting forth that Benjamin L. and Florence V. Roodcap gave a mortgage to the said plaintiff, on the following described lands, situated in the county of Dickinson and state of Kansas, viz. The south four feet and ten inches (4 ft 10 in.) of lot twenty-six (26) the fifteen foot alley between lots 24 and 26 and north one foot and eight inches (1 ft 8 in) of lot twenty four (24) on Broadway street in Augustine and Lebold's sub-division of Thompson and McCoy's addition to the city of Abilene, (The alley above referred to having been duly vacated by the council of the city of Abilene) to secure the payment of the sum of $8,000 according to certain notes referred to in said mortgage and praying judgment against said Benjamin L. Roodcap and Florence V. Roodcap for the sum of $3,120 now claimed to be due and unpaid, with interest at 12 per cent. per annum, from March 1st 1890 and that said judgment be paid in 6 months or that said property may be sold to pay the same without appraisement.

Now said defendants Benjamin L. Roodcap and Florence V. Roodcap Mary L. May, W. H. H. Bonebrake are hereby notified that they must appear and answer said petition on or before the 31st day of October, 1890, or said petition will be taken as true against them and each of them; and a judgment for said amount, and a decree forever barring them of any right, title or interest in and to said lands, after the sale thereof, will be rendered against them, and ordering said lands to be sold without appraisement to satisfy any sum found to be due the plaintiff upon said notes and mortgage.

E. C. LITTLE,
4-3t Attorney for Plaintiff.

[First Publication Sept. 18, 1890.]

Publication Notice.

To Clayton S. Devilbiss and Emma J. Devilbiss, of the State of Louisiana, you will take notice that you, together with Hamilton Devilbiss and Julius Rasiga have been sued in the District Court of Dickinson county, Kansas by Lewis M. Walker by his petition filed therein on the eleventh (11) day of September 1890, wherein he alleges that the said defendants Clayton S. Devilbiss and Emma J. Devilbiss are indebted to him in the sum of $300 with interest thereon at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from September 1, 1887 less the sum of $60 already paid on account of said interest; that said indebtedness is now due and is evidenced by a promissory note secured by mortgage conveying the southwest quarter of section seven (7) in township sixteen (16) south, range two (2) east of the 6th P. M. in Dickinson county, Kansas upon which said real estate, said plaintiff claims a prior and paramount lien for the amount of said indebtedness and interest and prays judgment for such amount and asked that said mortgage be foreclosed. You will therefore take notice that unless you appear in said court and make answer to said petition on or before the 1st day of November, 1890 the allegations therein contained will be taken as true against you and a judgment of foreclosure will be granted establishing said plaintiff's lien as claimed, ordering a sale of the mortgaged property without appraisement to satisfy said plaintiff's claim and thereupon your interest and that of each of you in and to said real estate will be forever barred and foreclosed.

LEWIS M. WALKER, Plaintiff.
By Burton & Moore, his Attorneys,
Abilene, Kas., Sept. 17, 1890. 4-8